

28306 to 28324—Continued.

28319. GLYCYRRHIZA GLANDULIFERA Waldst. & Kit. Wild licorice.

"(No. 293.) A native forage plant from the dry steppe region of Orenburg. Seed gathered for me in 1908, from wild plants, by courtesy of Mr. W. S. Bogdan, agronomist of the Turgai-Ural region, Orenburg Province on the extreme eastern border of European Russia. A relative of the cultivated licorice plant."

Distribution.—Southwestern Europe and southern Asia, extending from Greece through Persia, Turkestan, and Afghanistan to the province of Chihli in China.

28320. AVENA SATIVA L. Oat.

"(No. 294.) Seed obtained originally from Nizhni Novgorod Exposition; sample grown in Kherson Province, southern Russia. The present sample is from seed raised for ten years by Professor Williams, of the Imperial Agricultural College, Moscow, Russia; the first five years as a field crop and the second five in the plant breeding plats. Noted for extreme earliness. At first the grain was very small, but is now larger and considerably later."

28321. SALSOLA ARBUSCULA Pallas.

"(No. 295.) A native plant of arborescent growth, from the sand dunes of the Bokhara, gathered for me by courtesy of Mr. W. Paletsky, in charge of the sand-dune planting of the Trans-Caspian Railroad, with headquarters at Chardchui, Turkestan. This plant is used as a sand binder to prevent the moving sands from encroaching on the track. These experiments show great originality and demonstrate the superiority of the native plants of Turkestan for this purpose. The onward march of the moving sands has been checked. Formerly these caused great expense in railway management."

28322. HALOXYLON AMMODENDRON (Mey.) Bunge.

"(No. 296.) A native sand binder from Bokhara. Same source as No. 295 (S. P. I. No. 28321)."

28323. CALLIGONUM CAPUT-MEDUSAE Schrenk.

"(No. 297.) A native sand binder from Bokhara. Same source as No. 295 (S. P. I. No. 28321)."

28324. TRIFOLIUM PANNONICUM Jacq.

"(No. 113.) This is usually called Hungarian clover, a perennial allied to red clover, but earlier and less tender in foliage. This present sample deserves especial attention because it is as found wild in the Kharkof Province, southern Russia. It should prove hardier than the Hungarian form of the species."